News United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Thursday, January 29, 1981

WORK STOPPAGES 1980

Idleness due to labor-management disputes in 1980 dropped to 0.14 percent of estimated working time (1.4 days idle per thousand), the lowest rate since 1973, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

All principal measures of strike activity were significantly lower in 1980 than in 1979 (table 1). The number of strikes (4,000) was the lowest since 1965, while the number of workers involved (1.4 million) and the days of idleness (31.5 million) reached their lowest levels since 1963 and 1975, respectively.

Sixteen major work stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more) began in 1980 (table 3). These disputes accounted for about 28 percent of all workers involved and 31 percent of the idleness. The largest of these strikes involved 63,100 members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union in a dispute lasting 6 months and contributing nearly 3.7 million days, or 12 percent, to total idleness during the year. Although there were 28 percent fewer workers involved in such major disputes in 1980, idleness was 6 percent greater than in 1979.

There were fewer stoppages in January, November, and December than in other months of the year (table 2). Workers involved peaked in July, when one-

half the workers on strike were involved in four major stoppages that began that month. November and December had the fewest workers on strike, as is customary for that time of year. Idleness and the idleness rate also peaked in July and were lowest in the last 2 months of 1980.

Characteristics of Work Stoppages

The distribution of principal work stoppage measures was similar in 1979 and 1980 (table 4). However, the proportion of stoppages in manufacturing industries in 1980 and workers involved in these disputes declined slightly, while idleness in this sector rose slightly. Petroleum refining experienced the greatest proportionate increase in workers on strike and idleness of all industries because of the 6-month stoppage which involved 63,000 employees. Major stoppages also led to increased worker involvement and idleness in contract construction and in primary metals. Significant declines in strike activity occurred in the chemical, rubber, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services industries.

As in past years, general wage changes accounted for the greatest proportion of stoppages (68 percent), workers involved (62 percent), and days idle (71 percent) in 1980 and showed very little change from 1979 (table 5). The proportion of workers involved in plant administration disputes fell to 12 percent from 15 percent in 1979, but relative idleness over this issue nearly doubled over the 2 years. Job security issues accounted for 5 percent of the stoppages, 15 percent of the workers, and 9 percent of the idleness in 1980, compared with 4, 6, and 7 percent, respectively, in 1979. The ratios of stoppages, workers, and idleness declined in 1980 for union organization and security issues and for other contractual matters such as duration and local issues.

There was little variation in the distribution of work stoppages by size between 1979 and 1980 (table 6). However, there was a substantial decline in proportionate idleness for stoppages involving 1,000 to 4,999 workers and a substantial increase in idleness for stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more.

A large proportion of stoppages lasted for 30 to 59 days, 31 percent in 1980 compared with 18 percent in 1979 (table 7). Stoppages of this duration made up the largest group in 1980, whereas, in 1979, the largest group of stoppages lasted for 7 to 15 days. In both years, the largest group of workers (26 percent) participated in stoppages lasting 7 to 15 days. However, the greatest proportions of idleness occurred in stoppages lasting 90 days and more in both 1979 and 1980.

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six workers or more and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1947-80 1/

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Year	Work stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent of estimated total working time 2/
1947	3,693	2,170	34,600	.30
1948	3,419	1,960	34,100	.28
1949	3,606	3,030	50,500	.44
1950	4,843	2,410	33,800	.33
1951	4,737	2,220	22,900	.18
1952	5,117	3,540	59,100	.48
1953	5,091	2,400	28,300	.22
1954	3,468	1,530	22,600	.18
1955	4,320	2,650	28,200	.22
1956	3,825	1,900	33,100	.24
1957	3,673	1,390	16,500	.12
1958	3,694	2,060	23,900	.18
1959	3,708	1,880	69,000	.50
1960	3,333	1,320	19,100	.14
1961	3,367	1,450	16,300	.11
1962	3,614	1,230	18,600	.13
1963	3,362	941	16,100	.11
1964	3,655	1,640	22,900	.15
1965	3,963	1,550	23,300	.15
1966	4,405	1,960	25,400	.15
1967	4,595	2,870	42,100	.25
1968	5,045	2,649	49,018	.28
1969	5,700	2,481	42,869	.24
1970	5,716	3,305	66,414	.37
1971	5,138	3,280	47,589	.26
1972	5,010	1,714	27,066	.15
1973	5,353	2,251	27,948	.14
1974	6,074	2,778	47,991	.24
1975	5,031	1,746	31,237	.16
1976	5,648	2,420	37,859	.19
1977	5,506	2,040	35,822	.17
1978	4,230	1,623	36,922	.17
1979	4,827	1,727	34,754	.15
1980 3/	4,000	1,400	31,500	.14

See footnotes at end of table.

1/ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year. Days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

Available information for earlier periods appears in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975 Reference Edition, BLS Bulletin 1865 (1975), tables 159-64. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1910 (1976), Chapter 27.

2/ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness," Monthly Labor Review, October 1968.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 2. Work stoppages by month, 1979-80

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Month		Work stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during month	
		Number	Number	Number	Percent of est. total working time
1979	January	266	69.8	1,921	0.10
	February	300	74.7	1,548	.09
	March	396	115.0	1,739	.09
	April	511	402.4	4,845	.26
	May	556	132.5	3,576	.18
	June	542	143.2	3,075	.16
	July	471	155.1	3,001	.16
	August	451	139.0	3,261	.16
	September	474	151.5	2,802	.16
	October	439	207.5	3,369	.17
	November	272	91.1	3,198	.17
	December	149	45.3	2,419	.13
1980p	January	304	169.6	3,222	.17
	February	332	77.4	3,131	.19
	March	326	98.4	3,230	.16
	April	357	98.1	2,579	.14
	May	388	116.2	2,099	.10
	June	385	173.1	2,441	.13
	July	414	241.1	3,954	.21
	August	374	79.8	3,079	.15
	September	420	125.7	3,407	.20
	October	347	89.6	2,195	.11
	November	201	51.9	1,110	.06
	December	66	17.5	617	.03

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

p=preliminary.

Table 3. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more beginning in 1980

Company	Location	Union(s) 1/	Beginning date	Ending date	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Petroleum Refining Co's.	Interstate	OCAW	1/8	7/11	63,100	3/ 3,662,100
Construction Industry	Southern Calif.	LIUNA	7/7	7/14	50,000	300,000
Construction Industry	Northern & Central Calif.	CJA & BMP	6/16	6/29	4/ 35,000	350,000
Metropolitan Transit Authority	New York, N.Y.	TWU, Amalgamated Transit Union	4/1	4/10	31,700	253,400
Copper Industry	Interstate	USA and Craft Unions	7/1	11/21	26,600	3/ 1,925,300
Board of Education	Chicago, Ill.	AFT	1/28	2/10	26,000	260,000
Motion Picture & TV Producers & 3 TV Networks	Interstate	SAG, AFTRA	7/21	10/5	5/ 25,000	1,350,000
Construction Industry	San Diego, Calif.	CJA, IBT (Ind.)	6/23	7/24	25,000	575,000
Board of Education	Philadelphia, Pa.	AFT	6/ 9/5	9/29	22,000	396,000
Construction Industry	Northern Calif.	OPCM	6/18	6/26	20,000	140,000
Construction Industry	San Jose, Calif.	PPF	7/1	7/4	15,000	45,000
Bituminous Coal Industry	West Va.	UMW (Ind.)	2/21	3/31	11,500	77,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3--continued. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more beginning in 1980

Company	Location	Union(s) 1/	Beginning date	Ending date	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Consolidation Coal Co.	West Va.	UMW (Ind.)	3/17	4/12	11,300	225,000
City of Los Angeles	L.A., Ca.	SEIU	11/13	11/24	10,000	110,000
Retail Grocery Stores	Northern Ca.	UFCW	1/21	3/2	10,000	90,000
Construction Industry	New York, N.Y.	IBT (Ind.)	5/21	5/23	10,000	30,000
Total, 16 stoppages					392,200	9,798,300

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred.

3/ Staggered idleness.

4/ Carpenters settled on June 19 with home builders, but remained idle in support of bricklayers who struck on June 20. Carpenters remained on strike against nonresidential builders.

5/ SAG and AFTRA reached tentative agreements on Sept. 25. AFTRA ratified its contract on Oct. 5. SAG ratified on Oct. 23. Both unions authorized members to return to work beginning on Oct. 6.

6/ Strike was called on Sept. 1; teachers were scheduled to report on Sept. 3.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, 1978-79 1/

Industry	Work stoppages 1979	Work stoppages 1980 p	Workers involved 1979	Workers involved 1980 p	Days idle 1979	Days idle 1980 p
All industries 2/	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manufacturing 2/	47.6	46.4	39.4	35.6	58.4	59.0
Ordnance and accessories	(3)	-	(3)	-	.5	-
Food and kindred products	3.7	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2
Tobacco manufactures	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Textile mill products	.6	.8	(3)	(3)	.6	(3)
Apparel 4/	1.1	1.0	.6	(3)	.7	(3)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1.2	1.9	.8	.8	.8	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	1.5	.8	1.1	.8	1.1
Paper and allied products	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.3	3.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	.8	.9	.6	.5	.6	.3
Chemical and allied products	3.0	2.3	1.3	.8	3.4	1.3
Petroleum refining and related industries	.7	.5	.7	4.8	.7	12.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2.3	1.6	1.6	.7	2.2	.7
Leather and leather products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.5	(3)
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.0
Primary metal industries	4.2	4.5	2.9	4.6	4.3	9.3
Fabricated metal products 5/	7.3	7.5	3.2	3.7	5.6	4.7
Machinery, except electrical	6.5	7.1	10.0	4.6	16.2	8.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4.0	3.5	4.4	3.1	5.8	2.5
Transportation equipment	2.9	3.1	5.5	3.6	6.7	8.5
Instruments, etc. 6/	.5	.8	(3)	.5	.7	.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.2	1.1	.6	(3)	.6	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4--continued. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, 1979-80 1/

Industry	Work stoppages 1979	Work stoppages 1980 p	Workers involved 1979	Workers involved 1980 p	Days idle 1979	Days idle 1980 p
Nonmanufacturing 2/	52.5	53.6	60.6	64.4	41.6	41.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	(3)	.5	.5	.6	1.6	.5
Mining	9.1	7.3	8.2	8.4	1.5	2.4
Contract construction	5.7	7.6	7.0	23.2	4.7	14.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7.8	6.5	22.4	5.0	16.2	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	10.2	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.5	.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Services	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.4	4.8	8.1
Government 7/	12.3	14.2	14.7	17.3	8.6	8.3

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.

2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Dash (-) denotes zero.
p = preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, 1979-80 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All issues	100	100	100	100	100	100
General wage changes	66.1	68.1	64.5	61.8	73.8	71.4
Supplementary benefits	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.1	1.9	.6
Wage adjustments	2.1	1.2	2.0	.8	3.8	.3
Hours of work	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other contractual matters	5.8	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.7
Union organization and security	5.2	4.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.9
Job security	3.5	4.7	6.8	15.4	7.1	9.4
Plant administration	12.8	12.9	15.4	12.3	7.2	14.0
Other working conditions	1.2	1.1	.9	.9	(2)	(2)
Interunion and intraunion matters	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.7	(2)	(2)

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, and days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

p=preliminary.

Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, 1979-80 1/

Number of workers involved	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
6-19	12.7	15.3	(2)	.5	.6	.5
20-99	38.9	39.3	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.0
100-249	24.4	22.5	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.6
250-499	13.0	11.5	12.6	11.7	13.5	9.8
500-999	6.2	6.6	11.4	12.9	9.2	8.7
1,000-4,999	4.3	4.1	23.2	22.3	26.0	17.9
5,000-9,999	(2)	(2)	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.7
10,000 and over	(2)	(2)	29.1	29.3	26.7	39.9

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, and days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

p=preliminary.

Table 7. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, 1979-80 1/

Duration	Stoppages ending in the year					
	Number		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 day	9.8	7.0	8.8	5.4	(2)	(2)
2-3 days	9.5	6.3	8.9	6.1	.9	.6
4-6 days	10.1	7.4	9.1	6.9	1.6	1.0
7-14 days	19.1	17.9	25.9	26.3	8.8	9.7
15-29 days	18.3	18.9	14.9	15.9	10.4	10.1
30-59 days	17.5	30.7	19.2	21.7	29.8	22.8
60-89 days	7.6	5.1	7.8	5.0	17.6	10.7
90 days and over	8.1	6.8	5.4	12.7	30.4	44.8

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

p=preliminary.

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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Tuesday, December 30, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES, NOVEMBER 1980

Fewer strikes began in November (284) than in any other month this year, according to preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Working time lost due to strikes fell sharply to 0.07 percent of time worked, well below the idleness rate in any month so far this year and the lowest for November in the past decade. The number of workers involved in strikes (54,000) and days of idleness (1.2 million days) also were at lowest levels for the year and for any November in more than 10 years (table 1.)

For the first 11 months of 1980, stoppages, workers involved, and idleness due to strikes were lower than the comparable period a year ago, while the idleness rate was the same (0.15 percent).

Four large stoppages (involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect during the month. They accounted for two-fifths of the workers involved in strikes in the month and one-fifth of the idleness. One of these, the nationwide copper strike, which had contributed significantly to idleness totals each month since it began July 1, ended on November 21 (table 2). Two of the other 3 also ended in the month, leaving only 1 of these large strikes in effect at the beginning of December.

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to November 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 11 Months						
1970	5,492	5,671	2,849	3,048	63,225	.38
1971	4,919	5,150	3,234	3,319	44,480	.27
1972	4,852	5,068	1,678	1,793	26,049	.15
1973	5,144	5,305	2,160	2,225	24,813	.14
1974	5,891	6,085	2,674	2,737	45,312	.25
1975	4,792	5,033	1,660	1,705	29,383	.16
1976	5,400	5,674	2,345	2,404	36,400	.20
1977	5,373	5,638	1,840	1,894	30,792	.16
1978	4,072	4,313	1,569	1,802	35,545	.17
1/ 1979	4,676	4,895	1,681	1,755	32,340	.15
2/ 1980	4,449	4,538	1,507	1,591	31,118	.15
November						
1970	340	695	84	552	7,798	.54
1971	315	562	235	453	5,034	.33
1972	327	595	85	202	1,351	.08
1973	350	671	230	351	3,026	.18
1974	353	742	251	352	3,807	.24
1975	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
1976	452	861	201	326	2,391	.14
1977	335	719	80	233	3,158	.18
1978	268	594	64	156	1,690	.09
1/ 1979 January	266	485	69	143	1,919	.10
February	300	509	75	169	1,546	.09
March	396	655	115	182	1,739	.09
April	511	833	402	493	4,845	.26
May	555	975	133	301	3,576	.18
June	542	1,001	143	258	3,076	.16
July	470	965	155	264	3,001	.16
August	451	911	139	273	3,261	.16
September	474	910	152	254	2,804	.16
October	439	873	208	312	3,372	.17
November	272	658	91	225	3,201	.17
December	149	486	45	176	2,424	.13
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17
March	396	631	123	310	2,705	.14
April	425	663	116	231	2,786	.14
May	505	752	139	214	2,464	.13
June	435	714	164	201	2,553	.13
July	491	768	270	394	4,030	.21
August	409	768	64	238	3,363	.17
September	438	711	163	269	3,169	.16
October	360	649	94	189	2,638	.13
November	284	522	54	118	1,244	.07

[1] Preliminary, revised.

2 Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, November 1980

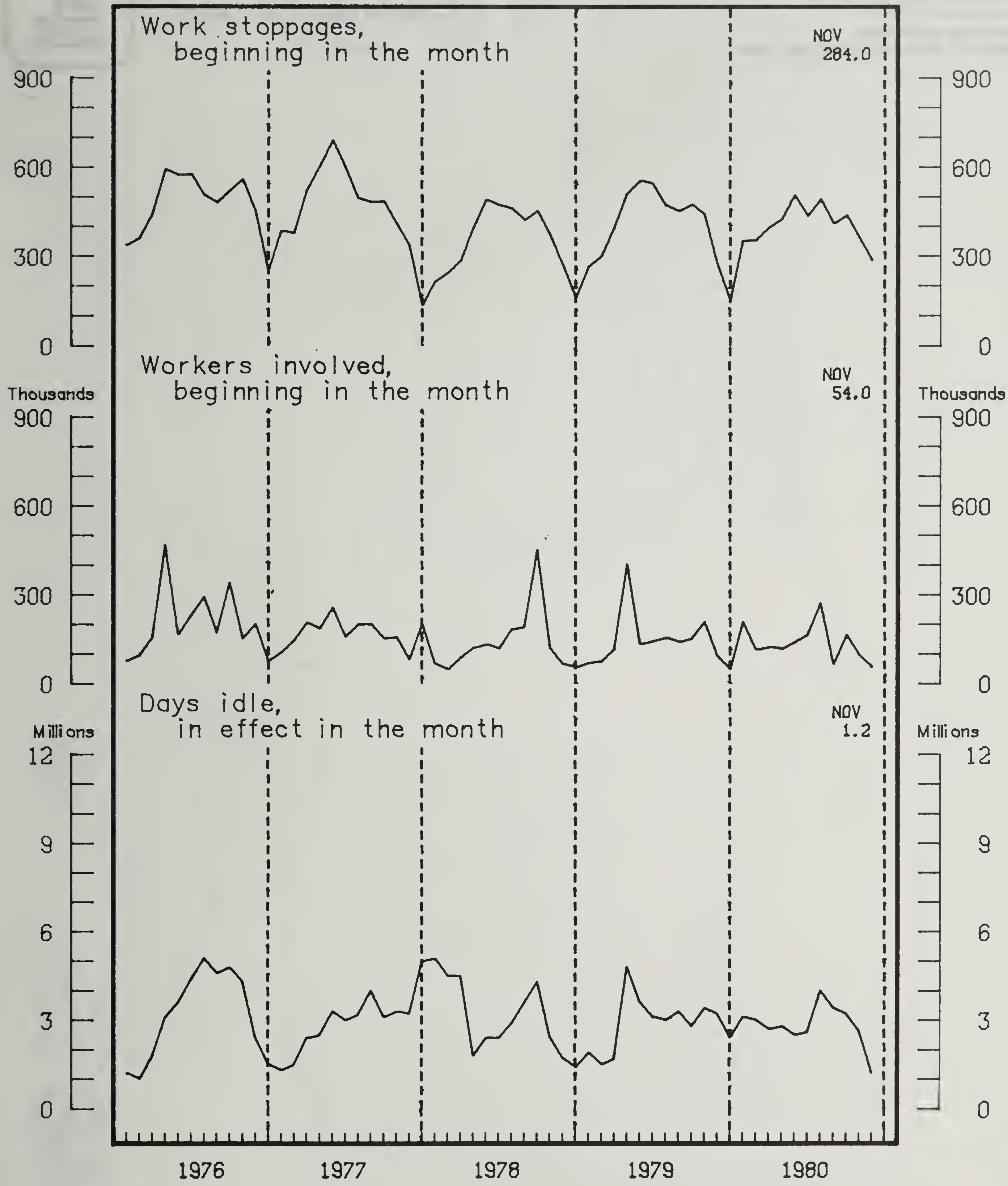
Company and Location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
Retail Grocers Association Houston, Tex.	UFCW	11/17	11/28	6,100	54,900
Copper Industry Interstate	USA and craft unions	7/1	11/21	6,000	84,100
City of Los Angeles California	SEIU	11/13	11/18	5,600	19,200
Motion Picture & TV Producers Interstate	AFM	8/21	-	5,000	90,000
TOTAL, 4 stoppages				22,700	248,200

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

NOTE: A strike at the Western Field Construction Company which was listed on table 2 of the October News report is not included in this table because the number of workers involved was amended to 4,000, from 5,500.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Friday, November 28, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES: OCTOBER 1980 AND A 9-MONTH SUMMARY

All measures of strike activity were lower in October than in September, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Working time lost to strikes, at 0.13 percent (1.3 days idle per thousand), was the lowest October level since 1972.

Except for 1978, fewer stoppages began in the first 10 months of 1980, or were carried over from previous months, than in any other year in the past decade. Similarly, there were fewer workers involved in strikes in the first 10 months of the year than in any other recent year (table 1). However, idleness, at almost 30 million days, was higher than in 1979, suggesting that the duration of strikes in effect from January through October 1980 was somewhat greater than a year earlier.

Three large stoppages (involving 5,000 or more workers) were in effect during October--two began in July and the other in October. These strikes accounted for 60 percent of the workers involved in stoppages during the month and 30 percent of the idleness (table 2).

Characteristics of work stoppages, first 9 months of 1980 compared with 1979

The three principal work stoppage measures by industry sector were essentially the same during the first 9 months of 1980 as 1979 (table 3). The manufacturing sector accounted for 47 percent of stoppages and 53 percent of the idleness in both years, while the reverse was true for nonmanufacturing. The proportions of workers involved in stoppages in these two sectors were similar in both years, about one-third in manufacturing and two-thirds in nonmanufacturing. In petroleum refining and contract construction, however, worker involvement and idleness increased substantially, because of major strikes in 1980. In the public sector, idleness was 16 percent, double the comparable proportion a year ago.

As in past years, general wage changes were the predominant cause of strikes in 1980. However, the proportions of workers and idleness due to strikes over this issue fell to 50 percent and 54 percent, respectively, from 1979 levels of 67 percent and 76 percent (table 4). Plant administration disputes, on the other hand, increased in relative importance, accounting for 17 percent of the strikes, 20 percent of the workers, and 23 percent of the idleness. Relatively more workers struck over job security than in the previous year but idleness related to this issue declined.

In the distribution of work stoppages by size, the greatest change occurred in strikes involving 10,000 workers or more, where a small increase in strikes accompanied significant increases in workers (from 27 percent to 37 percent) and idleness (from 21 percent to 36 percent). (See table 5.)

The largest proportion of strikes in 1980 lasted between 30 and 59 days. Three-tenths of the stoppages and idleness and a fourth of the workers fell within this range (table 6). Stoppages in the 60 to 89 day range were the least numerous, constituting only 4 percent of all stoppages and workers involved and 10 percent of all idleness.

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to October 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 10 Months						
1970	5,152	5,331	2,766	2,965	55,427	.36
1971	4,604	4,835	2,999	3,085	39,466	.26
1972	4,525	4,741	1,594	1,708	24,698	.16
1973	4,794	4,955	1,930	1,994	22,787	.14
1974	5,538	5,732	2,423	2,486	41,504	.25
1975	4,492	4,733	1,597	1,643	27,647	.16
1976	4,948	5,222	2,145	2,204	34,007	.20
1977	5,038	5,303	1,760	1,814	27,635	.16
1978	3,804	4,045	1,505	1,738	33,855	.18
1/ 1979	4,404	4,623	1,590	1,664	29,139	.15
2/ 1980	4,165	4,254	1,452	1,536	29,874	.15
October						
1970	448	881	231	754	11,574	.73
1971	304	553	246	326	5,511	.36
1972	395	665	173	277	1,342	.09
1973	523	885	194	297	2,484	.15
1974	513	911	146	267	2,854	.17
1975	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
1976	559	1,024	152	429	4,348	.28
1977	408	822	157	290	3,347	.21
1978	370	751	117	221	2,350	.13
1/ 1979 January	266	485	69	143	1,919	.10
February	300	509	75	169	1,546	.09
March	396	655	115	182	1,739	.09
April	511	833	402	493	4,845	.26
May	555	975	133	301	3,576	.18
June	542	1,001	143	258	3,076	.16
July	470	965	155	264	3,001	.16
August	451	911	139	273	3,261	.16
September	474	910	152	254	2,804	.16
October	439	873	208	312	3,372	.17
November	272	658	91	225	3,201	.17
December	149	486	45	176	2,424	.13
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17
March	396	631	123	310	2,705	.14
April	425	663	116	231	2,786	.14
May	505	752	139	214	2,464	.13
June	435	714	164	201	2,553	.13
July	491	768	270	394	4,030	.21
August	409	768	64	238	3,363	.17
September	438	711	163	269	3,169	.16
October	360	649	94	189	2,638	.13

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, October 1980

Company and Location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
Motion Picture & TV Producers & 3 TV Networks Interstate	SAG, AFTRA, AFM	7/21	-	30,000 3/	376,200 4/
Copper Industry Interstate	USA and craft unions	7/1	-	20,700	310,600 4/
Western Field Construction Interstate	BBF	10/2	-	5,500	115,500
TOTAL, 3 stoppages				56,200	802,300

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

3/ SAG and AFTRA reached tentative agreements on 9/25. AFTRA ratified its contract on 10/5. SAG ratified on 10/23. Both unions authorized members to return to work beginning on 10/6. The musicians remain on strike.

4/ Staggered idleness.

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 9 months, 1979-1980 1/

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All industries 2/	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manufacturing 2/	47	47	33	34	53	53
Ordnance and accessories	(3)	-	(3)	-	1	-
Food and kindred products	3	4	2	2	3	2
Tobacco manufactures	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	-
Textile mill products	1	1	(3)	(3)	1	1
Apparel 4/	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	2	1	1	1	1
Furniture and fixtures	2	2	1	1	1	1
Paper and allied products	2	2	1	2	4	3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)
Chemicals and allied products	3	2	1	1	4	1
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	1	1	5	1	7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	2	2	1	2	1
Leather and leather products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	(3)
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	3	2	1	2	1
Primary metal industries	4	4	3	4	4	6
Fabricated metal products 5/	7	7	3	4	6	5
Machinery, except electrical	6	7	5	4	9	9
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	4	3	5	3	7	2
Transportation equipment	3	3	4	3	5	9
Instruments, etc. 6/	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	1	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	1	(3)	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 9 months, 1979-1980 1/--Continued

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
Nonmanufacturing 2/	53	53	67	66	47	47
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	(3)	1	1	(3)	2	(3)
Mining	9	8	9	8	2	2
Contract construction	6	8	8	22	6	12
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	6	26	10	19	3
Wholesale and retail trade	10	10	3	4	4	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Services	6	6	4	7	6	10
Government 7/	13	14	15	16	8	16

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, and days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.

2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) denotes zero.
p = preliminary.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, first 9 months, 1979-1980 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All issues	100	100	100	100	100	100
General wage changes	66	64	67	50	76	54
Supplementary benefits	1	2	1	2	1	1
Wage adjustments	2	2	2	9	4	12
Hours of work	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other contractual matters	5	3	2	2	2	2
Union organization and security	5	4	3	2	4	2
Job security	3	5	7	12	9	6
Plant administration	13	17	15	20	3	23
Other working conditions	1	1	1	1	(2)	(2)
Interunion and intraunion matters	2	2	2	3	(2)	(2)

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, and days idle to all stoppages in effect.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, first 9 months, 1979-1980 1/

Number of workers involved	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
6-19	13	16	(2)	(2)	1	1
20-99	39	39	6	5	7	6
100-249	24	22	11	9	12	9
250-499	13	12	13	11	15	10
500-999	6	7	12	12	10	9
1,000-4,999	4	4	24	18	29	15
5,000-9,999	(2)	(2)	7	7	6	14
10,000 and over	(2)	1	27	37	21	36

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, and days idle to all stoppages in effect.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, first 9 months, 1979-1980 1/

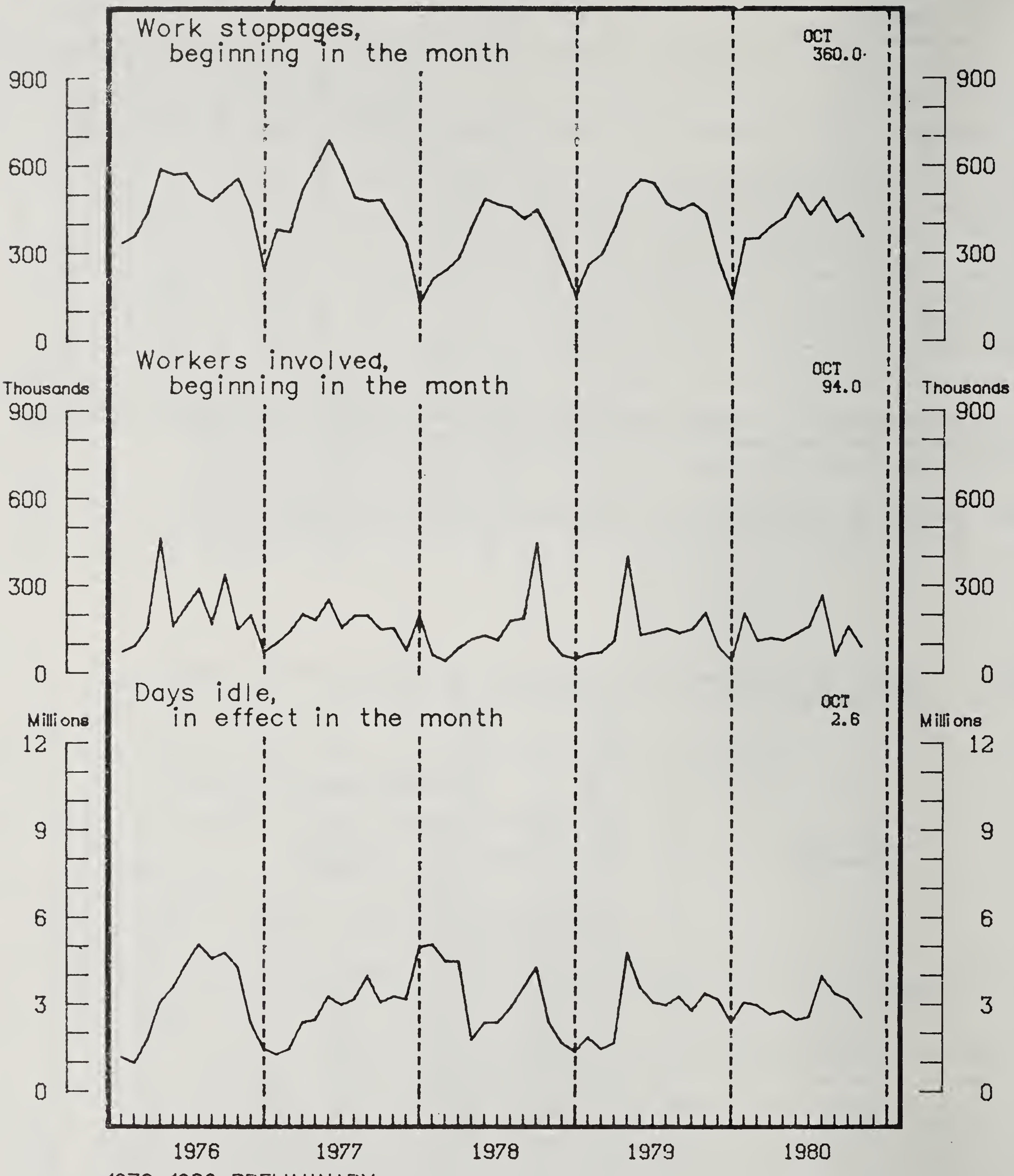
Duration	Stoppages ending in period					
	Number		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979	1980p	1979	1980p	1979	1980p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 day	11	7	9	11	(2)	1
1-3 days	10	6	10	5	1	1
4-6 days	10	7	8	6	2	1
7-14 days	19	20	29	26	11	12
15-29 days	18	18	14	17	11	13
30-59 days	17	32	19	25	32	33
60-89 days	7	4	6	4	13	10
90 days and over	7	6	5	5	31	28

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



1979–1980 PRELIMINARY.

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USDL: 80-685

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Tuesday, October 28, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES, SEPTEMBER 1980

The proportion of working time lost because of strikes fell from 0.17 percent in August to 0.16 percent of estimated total working time (1.6 days per thousand) in September, after having reached a peak of 0.21 percent in July, according to preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The 0.16 percent rate for September 1980, same as in September 1979, was the lowest September rate since 1972 (table 1).

The number of workers who participated in stoppages beginning in September (163,000) was more than double the number involved in new stoppages in August. Much of this increase was accounted for by four large strikes (table 2) which began during the month and added more than 55,000 workers to those on strike. The number of stoppages beginning in September reached a 9-year low, with 438 beginning in the month.

There were fewer strikes and workers involved during the first 9 months of 1980 than in the comparable 1979 period. Idleness, however, was higher by almost 1.5 million days because of a large number of disputes involving 10,000 workers or more (16 compared with 7 in 1979). These disputes accounted for almost half of the idleness during the period.

In September 1980, six stoppages involved 5,000 workers or more and accounted for more than four-tenths of the workers on strike and days idle during the month. Four of these large stoppages began and ended in September. However, the largest two, which idled 30,000 workers in the motion picture and T.V. industry and 26,300 workers in the copper industry in September, began in July and continued into October (table 2).

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six workers or more and lasting at least a shift or full day. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to September 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 9 Months						
1970	4,704	4,883	2,535	2,733	43,853	.32
1971	4,300	4,531	2,754	2,839	33,936	.25
1972	4,130	4,346	1,421	1,536	23,356	.17
1973	4,271	4,432	1,736	1,801	20,303	.14
1974	5,025	5,219	2,278	2,340	38,650	.26
1975	4,066	4,307	1,453	1,499	25,320	.17
1976	4,389	4,663	1,993	2,052	29,659	.19
1977	4,630	4,895	1,603	1,657	24,288	.17
1978	3,434	3,675	1,389	1,622	31,505	.19
1/ 1979	3,965	4,184	1,382	1,457	25,767	.15
2/ 1980	3,805	3,894	1,358	1,442	27,236	.16
September						
1970	560	971	591	785	8,670	.57
1971	352	670	111	330	3,230	.21
1972	444	733	143	260	2,403	.16
1973	541	883	269	368	2,954	.20
1974	514	910	188	395	3,028	.19
1975	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
1976	521	972	340	466	4,848	.28
1977	485	923	152	278	3,085	.17
1978	453	853	449	579	4,322	.24
1/ 1979 January	266	485	69	143	1,919	.10
February	300	509	75	169	1,546	.09
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June	435	714	164	201	2,553	.13
July	491	768	270	394	4,030	.21
August	409	768	64	238	3,363	.17
September	438	711	163	269	3,169	.16

1/ Preliminary, revised.
2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppage involving 5,000 workers or more, September 1980

Company and Location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
Motion Picture & TV Producers & 3 TV Networks Interstate	SAG, AFTRA, AFM	7/21	10/15	30,000	630,000
Copper Industry Interstate	USA and craft unions	7/1	-	26,300	458,800
Board of Education Phila., Pa.	AFT	9/1 3/	9/22	22,000	308,000
Southern Pacific RR Interstate	BLE	9/26 4/	9/28	20,000	20,000
American Motors Corp. Milwaukee & Kenosha, Wis.	UAW-Ind.	9/16	9/17	8,800	17,600
Board of Education Newark, N.J.	AFT	9/3	9/7	5,500	16,500
TOTAL, 6 stoppages				112,600	1,450,900

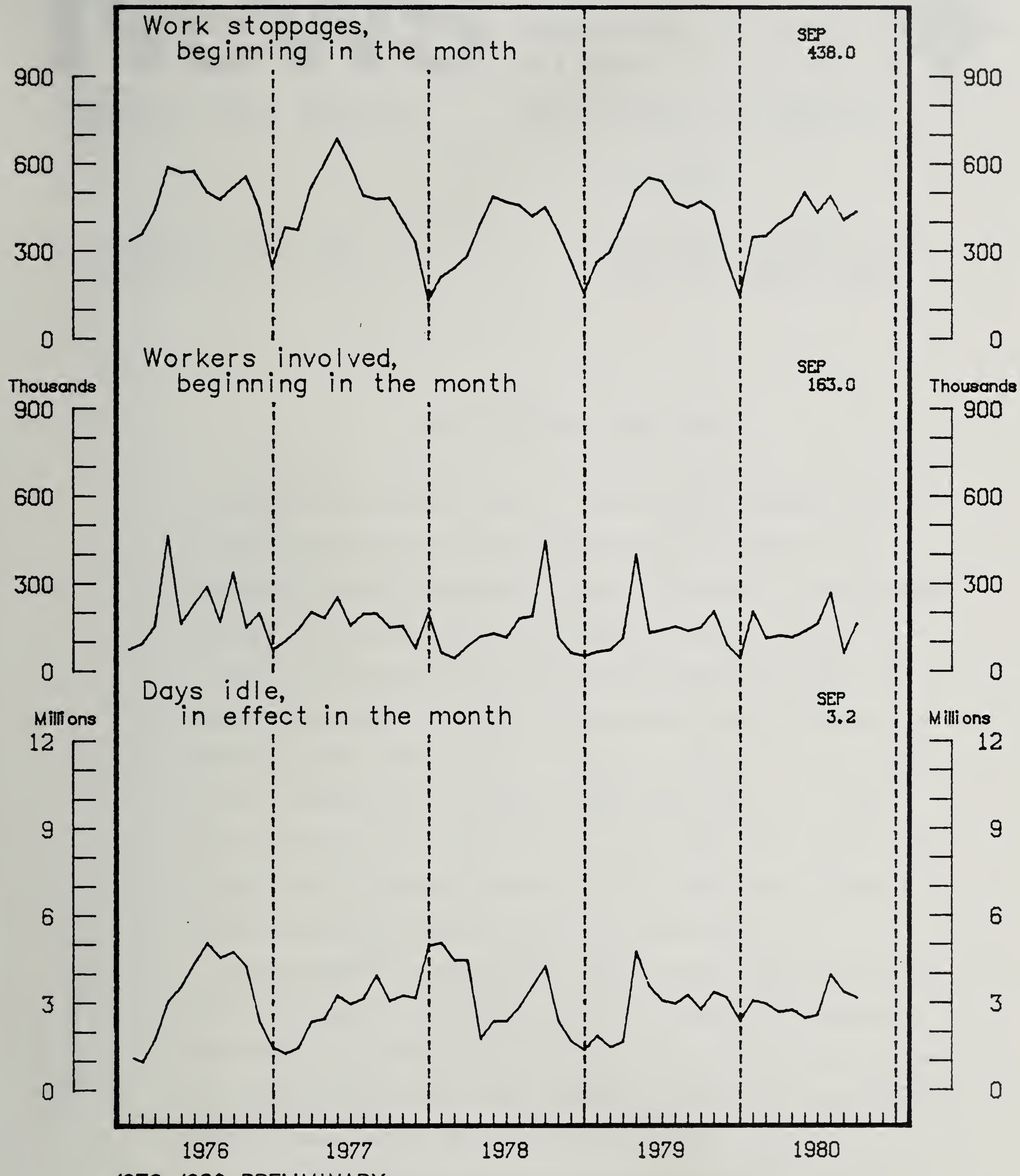
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

3/ Strike was called on 9/1; teachers were scheduled to report on 9/3.

4/ Approximately 2,300 engineers and firemen struck in the evening of 9/26, closing down operations in 7 Western States and idling a total of about 20,000 workers. Work resumed on 9/28, following the issuance of a temporary restraining order.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



1979–1980 PRELIMINARY.

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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Monday, September 29, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES, AUGUST 1980

Working time lost because of strikes fell in August to 0.17 percent of estimated total working time (1.7 days idle per thousand) from 0.21 in July, according to preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of work stoppages beginning in the month (409) and the number of workers involved in these strikes (64,000) were the lowest for August in 10 years. An unusually large number of strikes continuing into August, however, brought the total number in effect during the month up to July's level of 768, the highest for this measure since October 1979, and pushed strike duration up to 14 days of idleness per worker, the highest average for the year. As a result, idleness, at 3.4 million days, was higher than in recent months with the exception of July (table 1).

Three stoppages involved 5,000 workers or more. They accounted for nearly three-tenths of the workers who were on strike in the month and four-tenths of the idleness. Two of these, nationwide strikes involving 30,000 workers each in the copper industry and the motion picture and TV industry, began in July and continued through August (table 2).

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six workers or more and lasting at least a shift or full day. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to August 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 8 Months						
1970	4,144	4,323	1,944	2,142	35,184	.29
1971	3,948	4,179	2,643	2,728	30,706	.25
1972	3,686	3,902	1,278	1,393	20,953	.17
1973	3,730	3,891	1,467	1,532	17,349	.13
1974	4,511	4,705	2,090	2,153	35,623	.26
1975	3,571	3,812	1,237	1,282	25,320	.19
1976	3,868	4,142	1,653	1,712	24,813	.18
1977	4,145	4,410	1,451	1,505	21,202	.15
1978	2,981	3,222	939	1,172	27,183	.19
1/ 1979	3,455	3,674	1,235	1,309	23,073	.15
2/ 1980	3,367	3,456	1,195	1,280	24,067	.15
August 1970	527	950	127	341	3,852	.26
1971	438	891	195	502	5,037	.32
1972	485	790	168	270	2,840	.17
1973	498	864	158	308	2,571	.14
1974	509	1,057	254	572	5,882	.33
1975	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
1976	480	937	171	410	4,557	.26
1977	481	930	200	335	3,995	.21
1978	421	844	191	316	3,628	.18
1/ 1979 January	262	481	69	143	1,926	.10
February	297	508	74	169	1,558	.09
March	389	650	111	179	1,715	.09
April	505	827	404	493	4,904	.26
May	555	981	133	308	3,630	.18
June	533	992	141	256	3,084	.16
July	463	945	166	273	3,043	.16
August	451	893	137	269	3,213	.15
September	464	879	146	245	2,683	.15
October	431	832	327	424	3,641	.18
November	275	623	92	225	3,218	.17
December	150	453	44	178	2,528	.14
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
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Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, August 1980

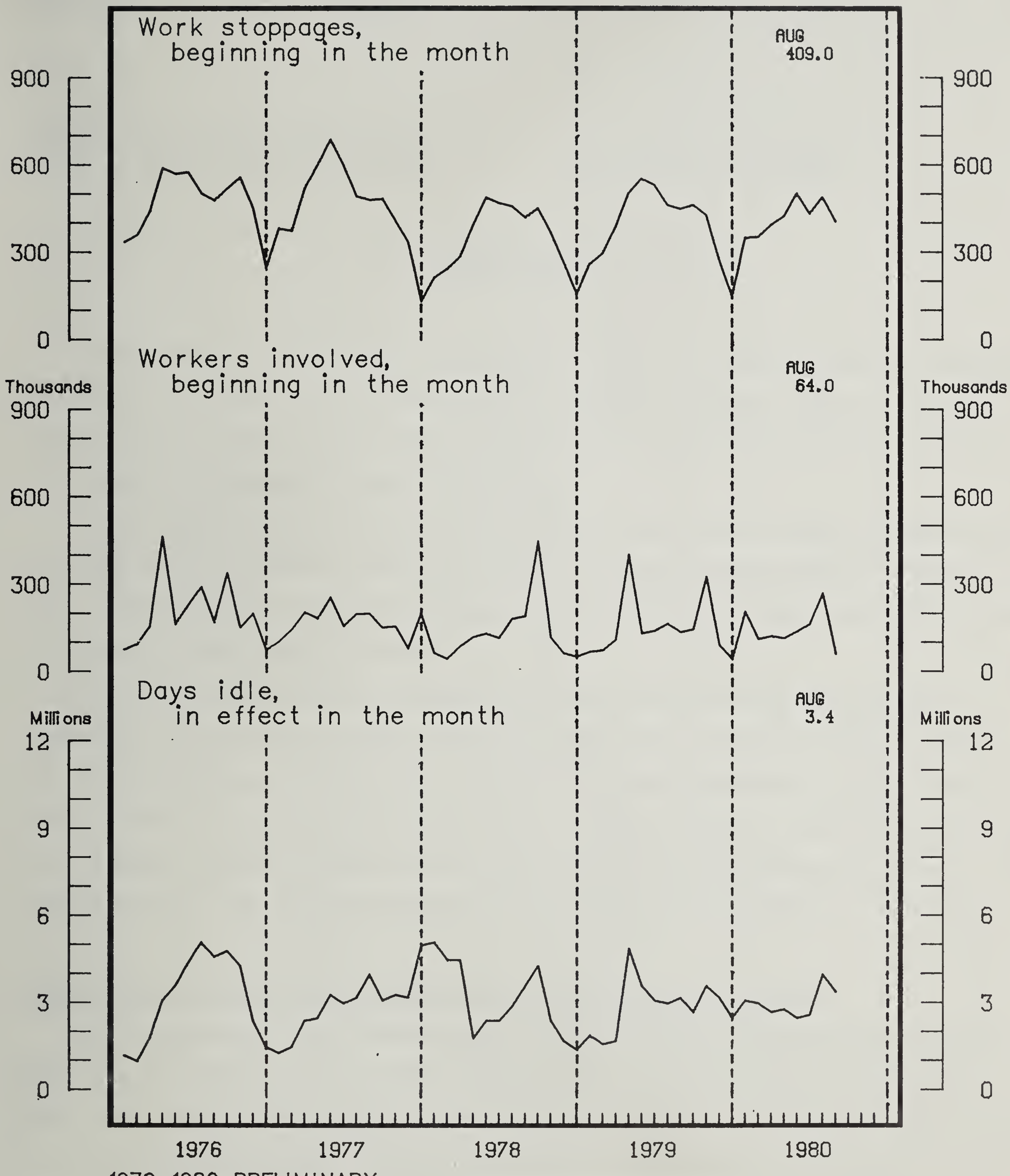
Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Copper Industry Interstate	USA	7/1	-	30,000	630,000
Motion Picture & TV Producers & 3 TV Networks Interstate	SAG, AFTRA, AFM	7/21	-	30,000 3/	630,000
San Francisco Hotel Employers Assoc. San Francisco, Calif.	HREU	7/17	8/12	9,000	72,000
Total, 3 stoppages				69,000	1,332,000

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

3/ About 5,000 musicians joined the strike on 8/1 over the issue of residual payments.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



1979–1980 PRELIMINARY.

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

USDL: 80-537

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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Thursday, August 28, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES: JULY 1980 AND A 6-MONTH SUMMARY

All measures of strike activity were higher in July than in June, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Working time lost to strikes in July reached a 15-month high of 0.21 percent (2.1 days idle per thousand), and was well above the 0.16 percent for July 1979 (table 1).

Days of idleness in July (4.0 million) were higher than in June by almost 1.5 million days, and workers involved (394,000) were almost double the number who participated in stoppages in June. Nevertheless, the number of stoppages in effect (768) was the lowest July level reported for the past 11 years, except for 1972.

Contributing significantly to the 1980 worker and idleness levels for July was the exceptionally large number of disputes involving 5,000 workers or more that began in July. Four of these stoppages involved at least 12,000 workers and accounted for more than half of the workers involved in and days idle resulting from the 9 large disputes in effect during the month. The 9 stoppages together accounted for 44 percent of all workers involved and 50 percent of all idleness in July. Five of these stoppages were in the construction industry in California.

Characteristics of work stoppages, first 6 months of 1980 compared with 1979

Work stoppages were evenly divided between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors during the first halves of 1979 and 1980 (table 3). The proportion of workers involved was similar for both years, with more than half (59 percent in 1979 and 54 percent in 1980) employed in nonmanufacturing industries. Idleness was higher in manufacturing for both years, but the proportion rose from 53 percent in 1979 to 70 percent in 1980 because of relatively greater idleness in the petroleum, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment industries in the manufacturing sector, and less idleness in several of the nonmanufacturing industries.

As in past years, general wage changes accounted for the greatest proportions of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle in 1980 (table 4). The proportions of such stoppages, however, dropped significantly from 1979 levels, declining from 67 to 57 percent of the stoppages, 64 to 56 percent of the workers, and 79 to 53 percent of the days idle. Plant administration issues played a greater role in 1980 disputes than they did in 1979.

Most stoppages involved a small number of workers, generally fewer than 100 (table 5). Major stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more) accounted for the largest proportion of workers (30 percent) and days idle (44 percent) in 1980, compared with 11 percent of the workers and 17 percent of the idleness in 1979. A sharp decrease in workers and days idle occurred in the 1,000-4,999 range, from 31 percent and 32 percent, respectively, in 1979 to 20 percent and 16 percent in 1980.

As in 1979, the largest proportion of the stoppages (42 percent) lasted between 30 and 59 days. These strikes accounted for 35 percent of the workers and 57 percent of the days idle in 1980, compared with 22 percent and 29 percent, respectively, in 1979. Only 1 percent of the stoppages lasted longer than 90 days in 1980, as against 6 percent in 1979.

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six of more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to July 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 7 Months						
1970	3,617	3,796	1,816	2,015	31,332	.29
1971	3,510	3,741	2,449	2,534	25,669	.24
1972	3,201	3,417	1,110	1,225	18,113	.17
1973	3,232	3,393	1,309	1,374	14,778	.13
1974	4,002	4,196	1,840	1,902	29,741	.25
1975	3,151	3,392	1,065	1,111	18,259	.16
1976	3,388	3,662	1,482	1,541	20,255	.17
1977	3,664	3,929	1,251	1,305	17,207	.14
1978	2,560	2,801	748	981	23,555	.19
1/ 1979	3,004	3,223	1,098	1,172	19,860	.15
2/ 1980	2,958	3,047	1,132	1,216	20,705	.15
July 1970	585	989	242	467	5,112	.32
1971	499	938	748	938	7,895	.52
1972	404	706	130	384	3,437	.23
1973	509	860	208	324	2,996	.19
1974	683	1,199	364	667	8,954	.51
1975	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
1976	505	960	292	490	5,145	.30
1977	493	946	199	307	3,212	.19
1978	460	841	183	270	2,896	.17
1/ 1979 January	262	481	69	143	1,926	.10
February	297	508	74	169	1,558	.09
March	389	650	111	179	1,715	.09
April	505	827	404	493	4,904	.26
May	555	981	133	308	3,630	.18
June	533	992	141	256	3,084	.16
July	463	945	166	273	3,043	.16
August	451	893	137	269	3,213	.15
September	464	879	146	245	2,683	.15
October	431	832	327	424	3,641	.18
November	275	623	92	225	3,218	.17
December	150	453	44	178	2,528	.14
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17
March	396	631	123	310	2,705	.14
April	425	663	116	231	2,786	.14
May	505	752	139	214	2,464	.13
June	435	714	164	201	2,553	.13
July	491	768	270	394	4,030	.21

1/ Preliminary, revised.
2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, July 1980

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Construction Industry Southern Calif.	LIUNA	7/7	7/14	50,000	300,000
Copper Industry Interstate	USA	7/1	-	27,600	3/ 607,600
Motion Picture & TV Producers & 3 TV Networks Interstate	SAG, AFTRA	7/21	-	25,000	225,000
Construction Industry San Diego, Calif.	CJA, IBT-Ind.	6/26	7/25	4/ 18,000	324,000
Construction Industry San Jose, Calif.	PPF	7/1	7/3	12,000	36,000
City of Detroit Detroit, Mich.	AFSCME	7/1	7/12	9,000	72,000
San Francisco Hotel Employers Assoc. 5/	HREU	7/17	-	9,000	99,000

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, July 1980--(Cont.)

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Construction Industry Los Angeles, Calif.	PPF	7/1	7/16	6,000	66,000
Construction Industry Fairfield, Calif.	PPF	7/1	7/23	5,000	80,000
Total, 9 stoppages				161,600	1,809,600

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.
3/ Staggered idleness.
4/ Revised.
5/ On 7/17, 12 hotels were struck by HREU members; by the end of the day, 24 additional hotels had locked out union members.

NOTE: The stoppage of 20,000 cement workers in Northern California ended on June 26.

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 6 months, 1979-1980 1/

Industry group	Work Stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p
All industries 2/	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manufacturing 2/	50	50	41	46	53	70
Ordnance and accessories	(3)	-	(3)	-	1	-
Food and kindred products	3	4	2	2	2	5
Tobacco manufactures	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	-
Textile mill products	1	1	1	1	(3)	1
Apparel 4/	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	2	1	1	1	1
Furniture and fixture	2	2	1	1	1	1
Paper and allied products	2	2	1	2	6	3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Chemicals and allied products	3	3	2	2	3	2
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	1	2	12	1	9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	2	2	1	3	1
Leather and leather products	1	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	3	2	1	2	1
Primary metal industries	5	4	4	2	4	6
Fabricated metal products 5/	8	8	5	6	6	6
Machinery, except electrical	6	7	6	5	7	14
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	5	4	5	4	4
Transportation equipment	3	3	5	5	8	15
Instruments, etc. 6/	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	1	(3)	1	1

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 6 months, 1979-1980 1/ ---continued

Industry group	Work Stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p
Nonmanufacturing 2/	50	50	59	54	48	30
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	(3)	1	1	(3)	2	1
Mining	10	9	11	9	2	1
Contract construction	7	6	14	13	9	6
Transportation, communication electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	8	11	6	17	4
Wholesale and retail trade	10	10	4	5	4	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	1	(3)	(3)	1	(3)
Services	6	6	6	3	8	3
Government 7/	8	10	12	18	5	11

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, and days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.

2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) denotes zero.
p=preliminary.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, first 6 months, 1979-1980 1/

Major issue	Work Stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p
All issues	100	100	100	100	100	100
General wage changes	67	57	64	56	79	53
Supplementary benefits	1	2	1	1	1	(2)
Wage adjustments	2	2	3	2	5	(2)
Hours of work	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)	-
Other contractual matters	3	4	2	3	2	2
Union organization and security	4	3	3	1	7	3
Job security	4	4	4	3	3	3
Plant administration	16	23	18	27	3	38
Other working conditions	1	1	1	1	(2)	1
Interunion and intraunion matters	2	3	3	6	(2)	(2)

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, and days idle to all stoppages in effect.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, first 6 months, 1979-1980 1/

Number of workers involved	Work Stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 - 19	13	15	1	1	1	1
20 - 99	39	39	7	6	6	7
100 - 249	24	23	13	11	12	12
250 - 499	13	11	16	12	15	11
500 - 999	6	7	14	15	9	9
1,000 - 4,999	4	3	31	20	32	16
5,000 - 9,999	(2)	(2)	8	6	8	1
10,000 and over	(2)	(2)	11	30	17	44

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, and days idle to all stoppages in effect.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individuals items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

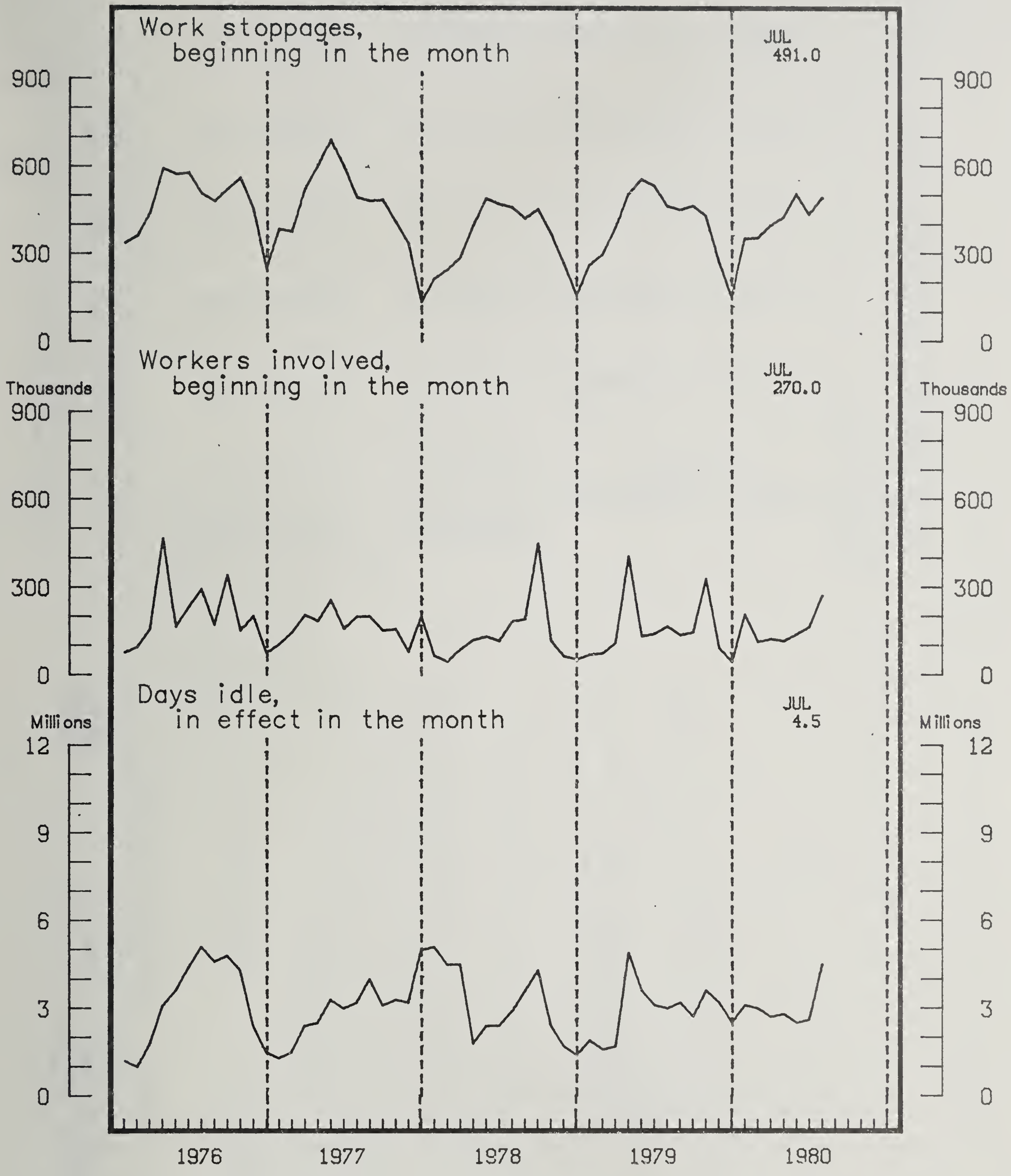
Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, first 6 months, 1979-1980 1/

	Stoppages ending in period					
	Number		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p	1979p	1980p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 day	11	8	9	8	(2)	1
1 - 3 days	10	6	11	7	1	1
4 - 6 days	10	7	9	5	2	1
7 - 14 days	19	17	15	23	5	11
15 - 29 days	19	18	17	21	12	25
30 - 59 days	22	42	29	35	42	57
60 - 89 days	6	2	5	1	13	3
90 days and over	6	1	5	(2)	24	1

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



1979–1980 PRELIMINARY.

~~OCT 1 5 1981~~

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

USDL: 80-464

Jane Gelman (202) 523-1091
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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 a.m. E.D.T.
Tuesday, July 29, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES, JUNE 1980

All measures of strike activity were lower in the first 6 months of 1980 than in the comparable period a year ago, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Working time lost due to strikes fell to a 3-year low of 0.14 percent (1.4 days idle per thousand). Except for 1978, fewer stoppages began or were carried over in the period than in any other year in the past decade, and fewer workers were involved in strikes than in any year since 1975 (table 1).

The number of stoppages in effect during the month (714) and the workers involved in them (201,000) were the lowest reported for June in the past 11 years, while the idleness level and rate were the second lowest.

Most of the large stoppages (involving 5,000 or more workers) reported in the month were in the construction industry -- four in California and one in Missouri. These five accounted for 44 percent of all workers on strike and 30 percent of the idleness for the month (table 2).

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 6 Months						
1970----------	3,032	3,211	1,574	1,773	26,220	.29
1971----------	3,011	3,242	1,701	1,786	17,775	.20
1972----------	2,797	3,013	980	1,095	14,676	.16
1973----------	2,723	2,884	1,101	1,165	11,782	.12
1974----------	3,319	3,513	1,476	1,538	20,787	.21
1975----------	2,633	2,874	834	880	13,795	.14
1976----------	2,883	3,157	1,190	1,250	15,110	.14
1977----------	3,171	3,436	1,052	1,106	13,995	.13
1978----------	2,100	2,341	565	798	20,660	.19
1/ 1979----------	2,541	2,760	932	1,006	16,817	.15
2/ 1980----------	2,467	2,556	863	948	16,682	.14
June						
1970----------	657	1,060	288	538	5,846	.36
1971----------	617	1,031	280	420	4,094	.26
1972----------	419	818	311	413	3,606	.22
1973----------	530	864	308	395	2,903	.18
1974----------	677	1,187	488	707	6,940	.43
1975----------	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
1976----------	577	1,007	231	373	4,388	.24
1977----------	599	1,035	158	296	2,973	.16
1978----------	470	835	116	204	2,376	.12
1/ 1979 January	262	481	69	143	1,926	.10
February	297	508	74	169	1,558	.09
March	389	650	111	179	1,715	.09
April	505	827	404	493	4,904	.26
May	555	981	133	308	3,630	.18
June	533	992	141	256	3,084	.16
July	463	945	166	273	3,043	.16
August	451	893	137	269	3,213	.15
September	464	879	146	245	2,683	.15
October	431	832	327	424	3,641	.18
November	275	623	92	225	3,218	.17
December	150	453	44	178	2,528	.14
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17
March	396	631	123	310	2,705	.14
April	425	663	116	231	2,786	.14
May	505	752	139	214	2,464	.13
June	435	714	164	201	2,553	.13

1/ Preliminary, revised.
2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, June 1980

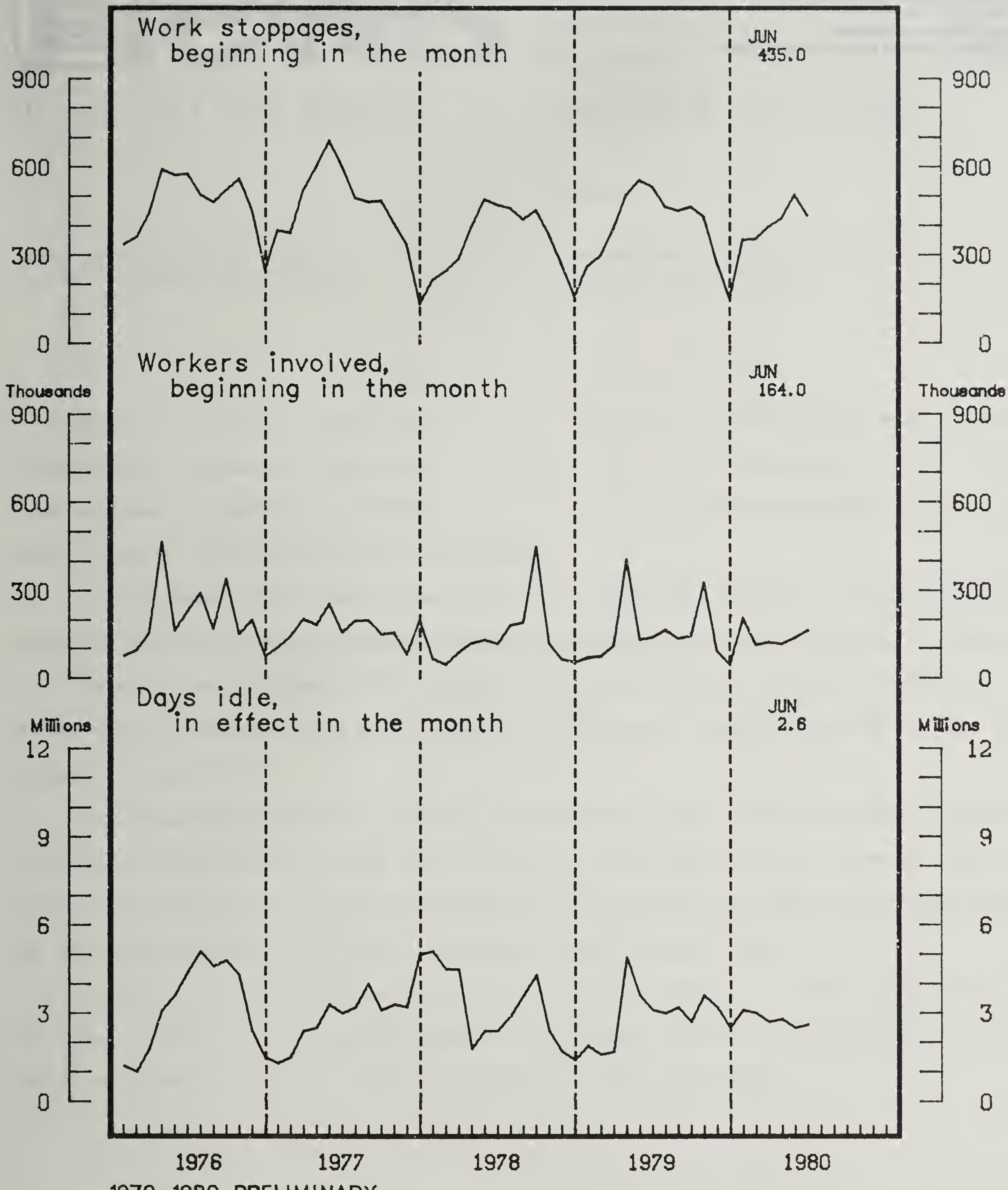
Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Construction Industry Northern & Central Calif.	CJA, BMP	6/16	6/30	3/ 35,000	385,000
Construction Industry Northern Calif.	OPCM	6/18	-	20,000	180,000
Construction Industry San Diego, Calif.	IBT-Ind.	6/26	-	20,000	60,000
General Telephone Co. of the Southwest San Angelo, Texas	CWA	5/16	6/10	7,200	50,400
Construction Industry San Diego, Calif.	CJA	6/30	-	7,000	7,000
Construction Industry St. Louis, Mo.	IUOE	5/1	6/29	7,000	147,000
Total, 6 stoppages				96,200	822,400

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

3/ Carpenters settled on 6/19 with home builders, but remained idle in support of bricklayers who struck on 6/20. Carpenters remained on strike against nonresidential builders.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976-80



1979–1980 PRELIMINARY.

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USDL 80-410

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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 a.m. E.D.T.
Monday, June 30, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES, MAY 1980

Working time lost to strikes in May fell to 0.13 percent (1.3 days per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This idleness rate was the lowest for any month so far this year and was the second lowest for May in the last 11 years. (The 1978 rate was 0.12 percent.)

Although more strikes began in May than in any other month this year and more workers were involved except for January, idleness dropped to a monthly low of 2.5 million days (table 1).

For the first 5 months of 1980, stoppages beginning in the year, days of idleness, and the idleness rate were higher than in the comparable 1979 period. Workers involved in 1980 stoppages dropped by over 90,000.

Five large stoppages (those involving 5,000 workers or more) occurred in May, accounting for 17 percent of the workers involved and 16 percent of the idleness during the month. Three of these disputes were in the construction industry and accounted for slightly more than three-fifths of the workers and days of idleness involved in large stoppages (table 2).

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to May 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 5 Months						
1970-----	2,375	2,554	1,286	1,485	20,374	.27
1971-----	2,394	2,625	1,420	1,506	13,681	.18
1972-----	2,306	2,522	669	784	11,070	.14
1973-----	2,193	2,354	792	857	8,880	.11
1974-----	2,642	2,836	988	1,050	13,847	.17
1975-----	2,100	2,341	660	706	10,433	.13
1976-----	2,306	2,580	959	1,018	10,722	.13
1977-----	2,572	2,837	894	948	11,023	.13
1978-----	1,630	1,871	450	683	19,697	.22
1/ 1979-----	2,008	2,227	791	924	13,737	.14
2/ 1980-----	2,032	2,121	698	783	14,122	.15
May						
1970-----	699	1,050	331	675	6,651	.46
1971-----	612	957	727	818	4,000	.28
1972-----	541	860	155	249	2,604	.16
1973-----	536	837	184	257	2,709	.16
1974----	795	1,191	405	524	6,050	.34
1975-----	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
1976-----	572	921	164	295	3,597	.22
1977-----	689	1,070	256	366	3,323	.19
1978-----	489	820	132	224	2,365	.12
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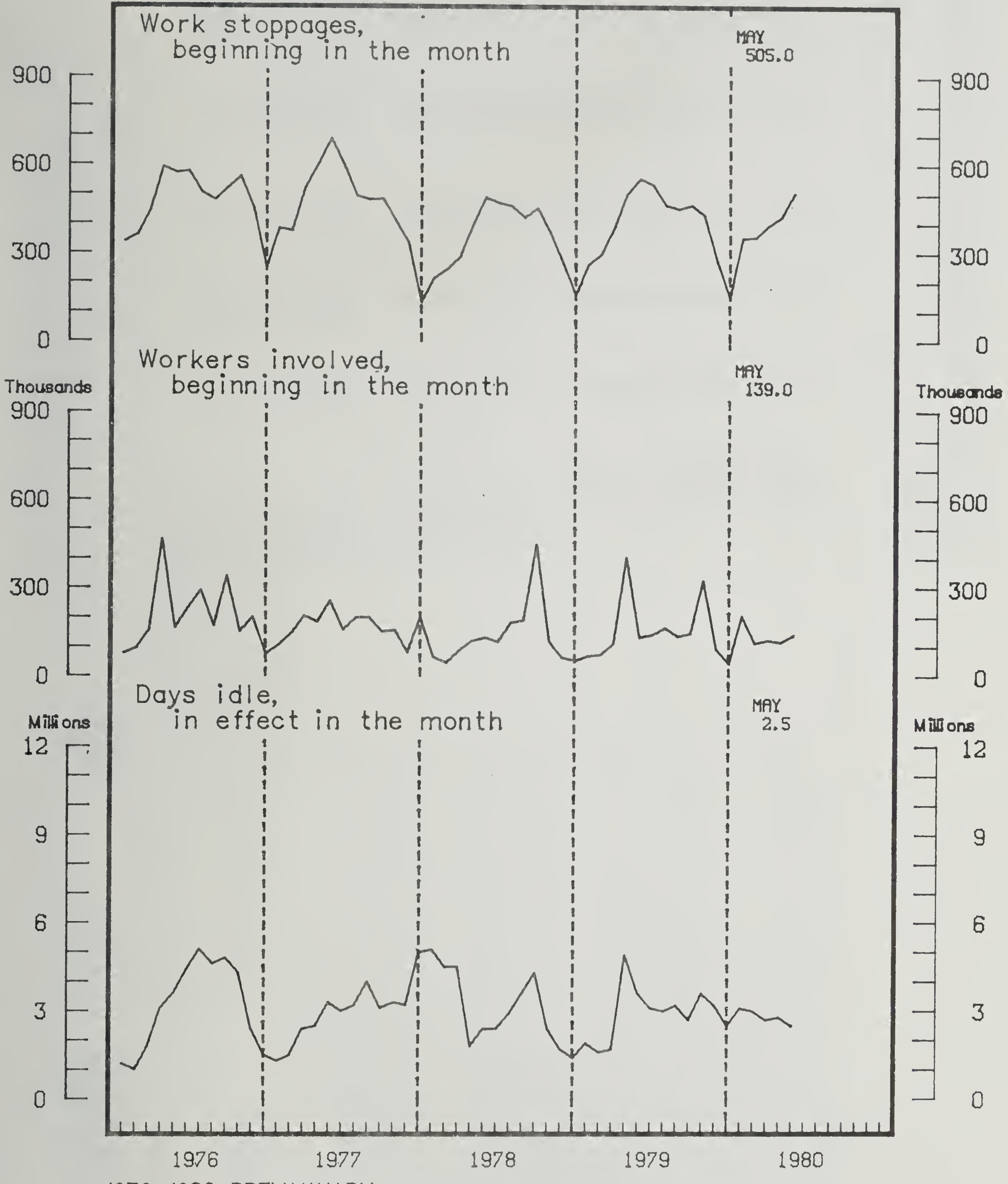
Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, May 1980

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Construction Industry New York, N.Y.	Teamsters (Ind.)	5/21/80	5/23/80	10,000	30,000
General Telephone Company of the Southwest San Angelo, Texas	CWA	5/16/80	-	7,200	72,000
Petroleum Refining Companies Interstate	OCAW	1/08/80	-	7,000	3/ 71,600
Construction Industry St. Louis, Mo.	IUOE	5/01/80	-	7,000	147,000
Construction Industry Columbus, Ohio	LIUNA	5/05/80	5/23/80	5,000	75,000
Total, 5 stoppages				36,200	395,600

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.
3/ Staggered idleness.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



1979–1980 PRELIMINARY.

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Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

USDL: 80- 344

Jane S. Gelman (202) 523-1091
Walter J. Larson (202) 523-1208

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 a.m. E.D.T.
Wednesday, May 28, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES, April 1980

Working time lost due to strikes in April remained the same as in March, 0.14 percent (1.4 days idle per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This was below levels for January and February of this year and well below the 0.26 percent level for April 1979, when a nationwide trucking strike was in effect.

Only 425 strikes began in April, less than in any other April in over 10 years, except for 1978. Similarly, over 116,000 workers involved in stoppages beginning in April was less than any other April in over 10 years. The number of strikes, days of idleness, and the rate of idleness, however, were higher for the first 4 months of 1980 than for the comparable period in 1979. (table 1).

Four large stoppages (those involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in April. They accounted for half of all workers and days idle during the month. Two of these disputes involved transportation systems in New York--the Metropolitan Transit Authority and the Long Island Railroad. One of the four, the International Harvester strike, which had been adding between 700,000 and 800,000 days to idleness totals each month since it began November 1, 1979, ended on the 20th of the month (table 2).

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to April 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 4 months						
1970------	1,676	1,855	955	1,154	13,724	.23
1971------	1,782	2,013	693	779	9,681	.16
1972------	1,765	1,981	514	629	8,466	.14
1973------	1,657	1,818	608	673	6,171	.10
1974------	1,847	2,041	583	646	7,796	.12
1975------	1,545	1,786	473	519	7,114	.11
1976------	1,734	2,008	795	854	7,125	.11
1977------	1,738	2,007	718	755	7,513	.11
1978------	1,141	1,382	318	551	15,919	.23
1/ 1979------	1,453	1,672	658	732	10,103	.14
2/ 1980------	1,527	1,616	559	643	11,658	.15
April						
1969------	587	831	310	462	3,755	.24
1970------	640	884	451	523	5,431	.34
1971------	550	859	181	269	2,389	.15
1972------	498	759	187	257	2,258	.15
1973------	465	728	162	206	1,832	.11
1974------	607	918	190	278	2,945	.17
1975------	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
1976------	591	894	465	530	3,133	.18
1977------	602	931	184	274	2,517	.15
1978------	395	655	120	200	1,775	.10
1/ 1979 January	262	481	69	143	1,926	.10
February	297	508	74	169	1,558	.09
March	389	650	111	179	1,715	.09
April	505	827	404	493	4,904	.26
May	555	981	133	308	3,630	.18
June	533	992	141	256	3,084	.16
July	463	945	166	273	3,043	.16
August	451	893	137	269	3,213	.15
September	464	879	146	245	2,683	.15
October	431	832	327	424	3,641	.18
November	275	623	92	225	3,218	.17
December	150	453	44	178	2,528	.14
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17
March	396	631	123	310	2,705	.14
April	425	663	116	231	2,786	.14

1/ Preliminary, revised.
2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, April 1980

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Petroleum Refining Companies Interstate	OCAW	01/08/80	-	43,800	3/ 649,800
International Harvester Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	11/01/79	04/20/80	33,800	472,900
Metropolitan Transit Authority New York, N.Y.	Amalgamated Transit Union	04/01/80	04/11/80	33,000	297,000
Long Island Railroad New York City and Long Island, N.Y.	4/	04/01/80	04/02/80	6,200	12,400
Total, 4 stoppages				116,800	1,432,100

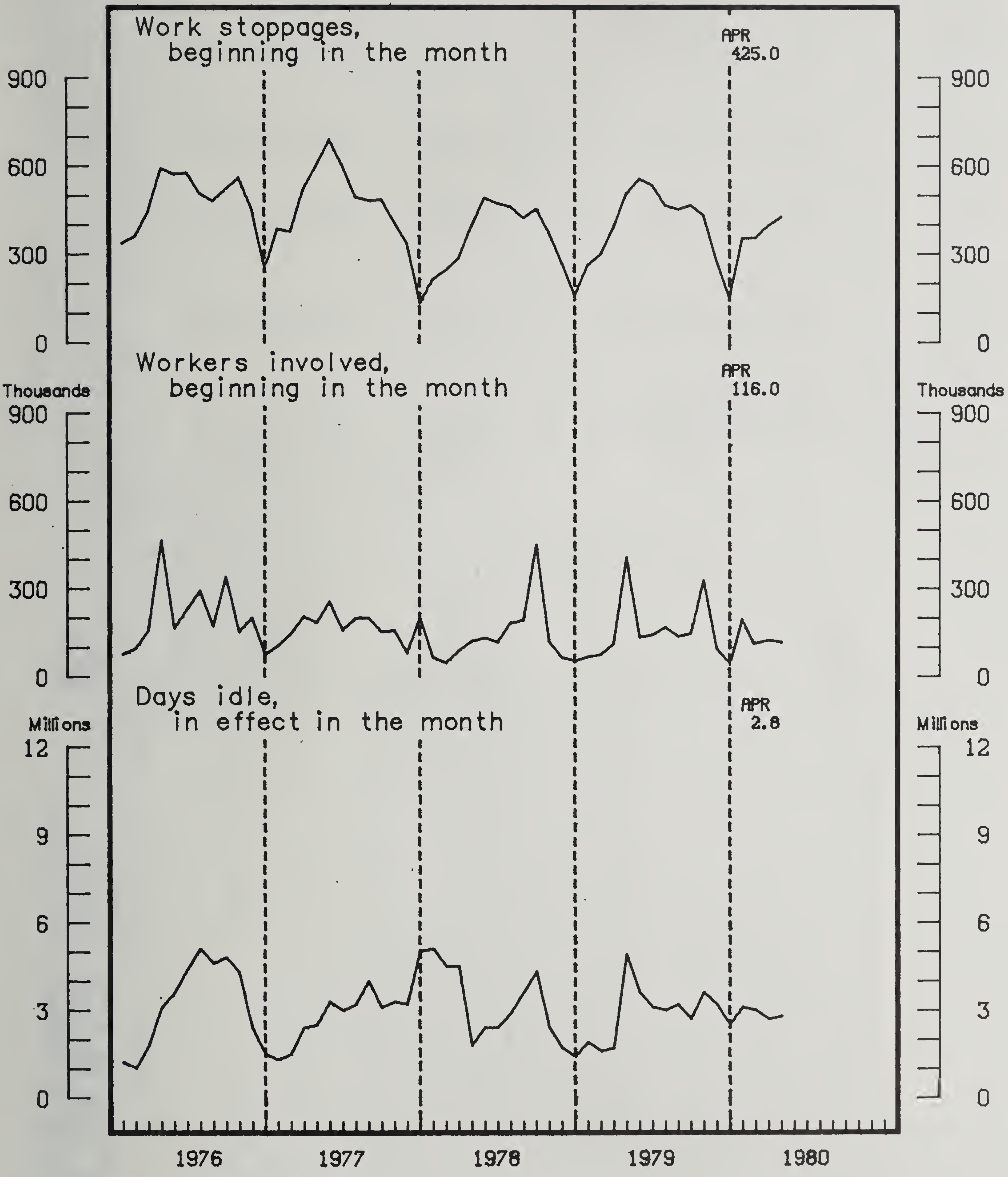
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

3/ Staggered idleness.

4/ Teamsters (Ind.) initiated the stoppage and other unions supported it.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



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USDL: 80-276

Marcy Jacobs (202) 523-1091
Walter J. Larson (202) 523-1208

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 a.m. E.D.T.
Tuesday, April 29, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES: FIRST 3 MONTHS OF 1980

Labor-management disputes in the first quarter of 1980 accounted for 0.16 percent of estimated total working time (1.6 days per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Except for the first quarter of 1978, when the bituminous coal strike was in progress, the proportion of working time lost was the highest for the period since 1971. Almost 9 million working days were lost to strikes in the first quarter of 1980. The number of strikes beginning in the period and the number of workers involved increased over 1979, but were comparable with earlier years (table 1).

The number of strikes beginning in March, workers involved in these disputes, and days idle were higher than in March 1979, although only idleness increased significantly--by almost 1 million work days. This higher idleness was due principally to the continuation of the petroleum refinery strike and the International Harvester strike. March idleness was lower than in February and January of this year.

Eight large stoppages (those involving 5,000 workers or more) occurred during the first quarter of 1980, four more than in the first quarter of 1979. These stoppages accounted for 31 percent and 71 percent, respectively, of all workers and days idle during the first quarter of 1980. None of the stoppages started in March; two ended on March 2 (table 2).

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or sencondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to March 1980

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 3 Months						
1969-----	1,163	1,332	520	600	8,152	.19
1970-----	1,036	1,215	504	702	8,293	.19
1971-----	1,232	1,463	513	598	7,292	.16
1972-----	1,267	1,483	328	443	6,209	.14
1973-----	1,192	1,353	446	511	4,339	.09
1974-----	1,240	1,434	394	456	4,852	.10
1975-----	1,054	1,295	342	388	4,937	.10
1976-----	1,143	1,417	330	390	3,992	.08
1977-----	1,281	1,546	455	508	5,182	.10
1978-----	746	987	198	431	14,144	.27
1/ 1979-----	948	1,167	254	328	5,199	.09
2/ 1980-----	1,102	1,191	443	528	8,872	.16
March						
1969-----	436	651	158	386	2,413	.16
1970-----	427	630	316	403	2,471	.16
1971-----	457	725	150	260	2,490	.15
1972-----	421	727	162	220	1,830	.11
1973-----	461	703	144	190	1,344	.08
1974-----	484	763	158	229	2,119	.13
1975-----	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
1976-----	443	679	157	199	1,762	.10
1977-----	522	816	205	285	2,410	.13
1978-----	286	550	88	312	4,479	.23
1/ 1979 January	262	481	69	143	1,926	.10
February	297	508	74	169	1,558	.09
March	389	650	111	179	1,715	.09
April	505	827	404	493	4,904	.26
May	555	981	133	308	3,630	.18
June	533	992	141	256	3,084	.16
July	463	945	166	273	3,043	.16
August	451	893	137	269	3,213	.15
September	464	879	146	245	2,683	.15
October	431	832	327	424	3,641	.18
November	275	623	92	225	3,218	.17
December	150	453	44	178	2,528	.14
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17
March	396	631	123	310	2,705	.14

1/ Preliminary, revised.
2/ Prelimirary.

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Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, March 1980

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Petroleum Refining Companies Interstate	OCAW	1/8/80	-	55,000	3/ 1,045,400
International Harvester Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	11/1/79	-	33,800	709,300
Retail Grocery Stores Northern Calif.	UFCW	1/21/80	3/2/80	10,000	10,000
Total, 3 stoppages				98,800	1,764,700

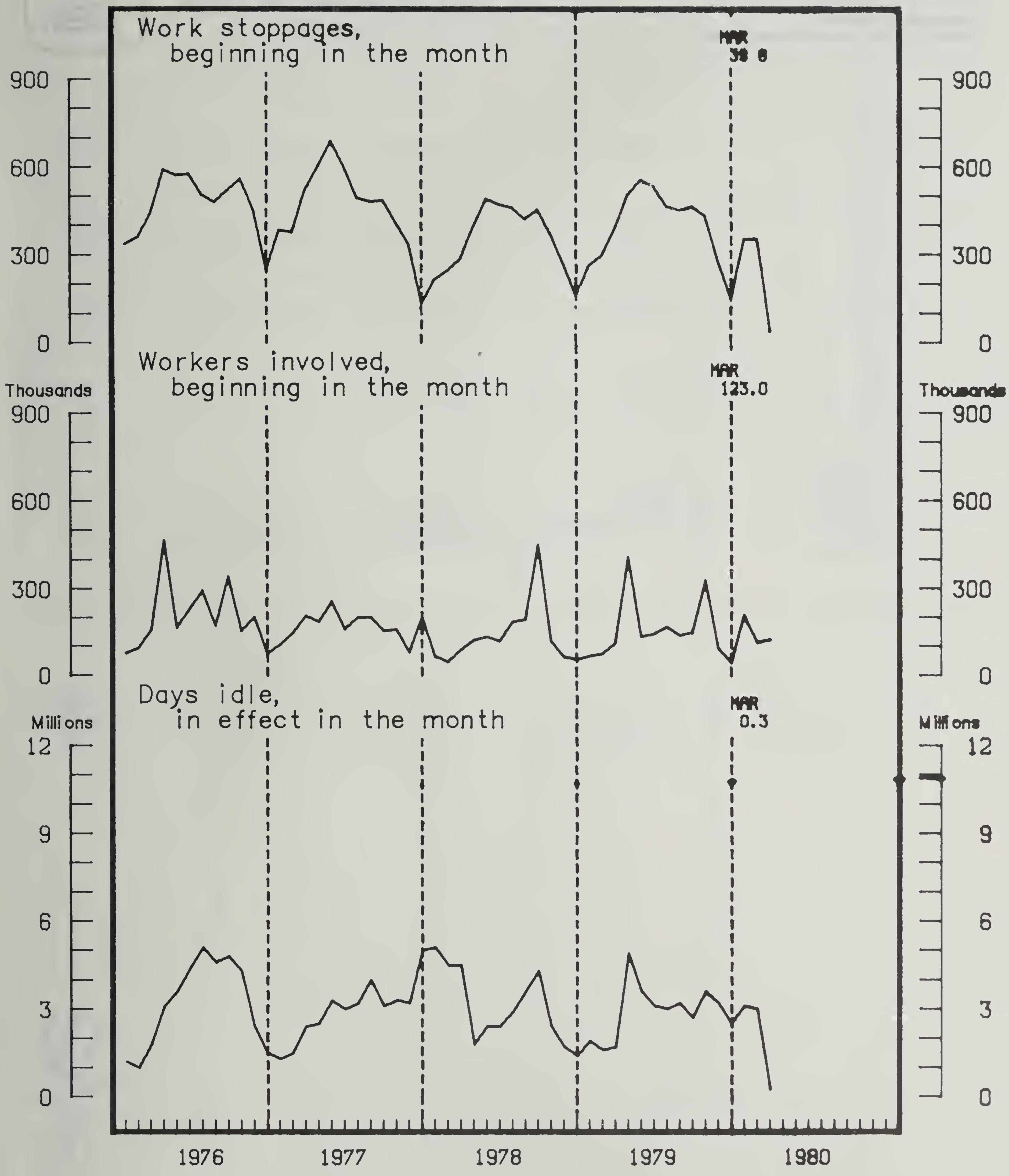
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred and are calculated for the reference month only.

3/ Staggered idleness.

NOTE: About 5,200 workers were involved in the Bituminous Coal Companies strike of Northern West Virginia. Following a court order, mineworkers returned to work on March 3. Most mines were not open over the weekend of March 1-2.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



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USDL: 80-198

Eugene H. Becker (202) 523-1858
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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Friday, March 28, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES: FEBRUARY 1980

Time lost due to strikes rose in February to 0.17 percent of total estimated working time (1.7 working days idle per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Idleness, at 3.0 million days, was well above the February levels for the past 10 years except for 1978 when the bituminous coal strike was in progress (table 1).

The 354 stoppages beginning in the month were at about the same level as in January 1980. However, the number of workers involved in these strikes (114,000) was only half the number participating in stoppages in January.

Six large walkouts (those involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect during the month, three more than in February 1979. They accounted for 43 percent of all workers on strike and 76 percent of the idleness (table 2). The two largest stoppages, the strike of 60,000 oil refinery workers and the strike of 35,000 employees of the International Harvester Company, accounted for 66 percent of the workers involved and 81 percent of the days idle of these large stoppages, about the same proportions as in January. These two strikes continued into March as did two other large stoppages.

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	In effect during month or year: Number (thousands)	In effect during month or year: Percent of estimated working time
First 2 Months						
1970-----	609	788	187	386	5,822	.20
1971-----	775	1,006	363	448	4,803	.17
1972-----	846	1,062	166	281	4,379	.15
1973-----	731	892	302	367	2,995	.10
1974-----	756	450	236	299	2,733	.09
1975-----	679	920	241	287	3,162	.10
1976-----	700	974	173	232	2,230	.07
1977-----	759	1,024	250	303	2,772	.09
1978-----	460	941	109	584	9,665	.29
1/ 1979-----	559	778	143	217	3,485	.10
2/ 1980-----	706	795	321	405	6,167	.16
February						
1970-----	330	529	116	330	2,111	.15
1971-----	359	632	128	206	1,935	.14
1972-----	419	675	86	183	1,849	.13
1973-----	349	560	151	229	1,335	.09
1974-----	377	589	127	167	1,370	.09
1975-----	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
1976-----	362	615	96	139	1,030	.07
1977-----	375	645	145	198	1,475	.10
1978-----	245	485	45	287	4,550	.28
1/ 1979 January	262	481	69	143	1,926	.10
February	297	508	74	169	1,558	.09
March	389	650	111	179	1,715	.09
April	505	827	404	493	4,904	.26
May	555	981	133	308	3,630	.18
June	533	992	141	256	3,084	.16
July	463	945	166	273	3,043	.16
August	451	893	137	269	3,213	.15
September	464	879	146	245	2,683	.15
October	431	832	327	424	3,641	.18
November	275	623	92	225	3,218	.17
December	150	453	44	178	2,528	.14
2/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16
February	354	590	114	332	3,025	.17

1/ Preliminary, revised in March 1980.
2/ Preliminary.

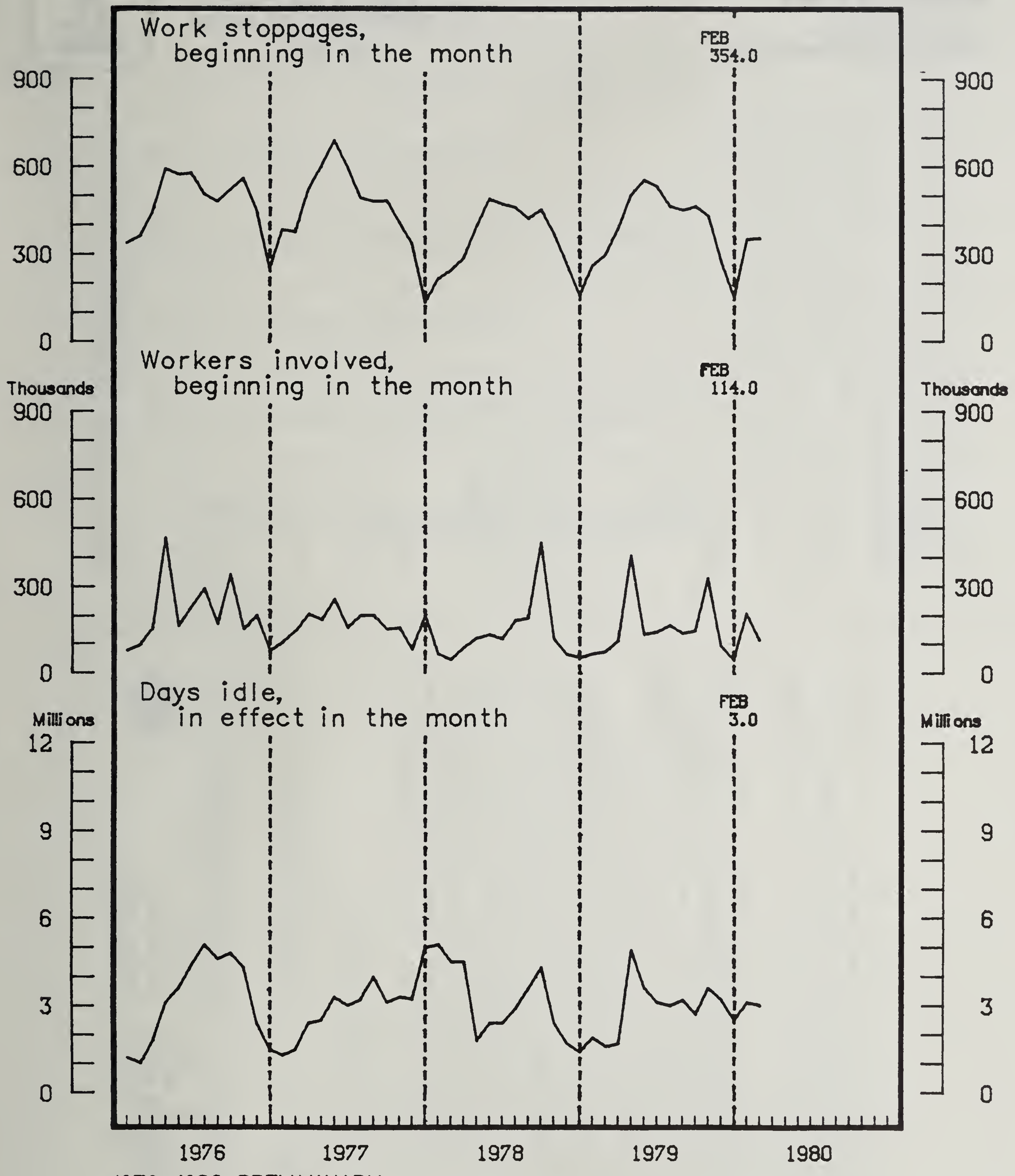
All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, February 1980

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Petroleum Refining Companies Interstate	OCAW	1/8/80	-	60,000	3/ 1,167,100
International Harvester Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	11/1/79	-	35,000	700,000
Board of Education Chicago, Ill.	AFT	1/28/80	2/10/80	23,000	138,000
Budd Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	1/15/80	2/10/80	11,000	66,000
Retail Grocery Stores Northern Calif.	UFCW	1/21/80	3/2/80	10,000	200,000
Bituminous Coal Companies Northern West Virginia	UMW-Ind.	2/21/80	3/2/80	5,200	29,000
Total, 6 stoppages				144,200	2,300,100

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest thousand.
3/ Staggered idleness.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



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Jane Gelman (202) 523-1091
Walter Larson (202) 523-1913

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Thursday, February 28, 1980

WORK STOPPAGES: JANUARY 1980

Working time lost due to strikes in January rose to 0.16 percent of estimated total working time (1.6 working days idle per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This was the highest idleness rate for the month since 1972, except for 1978 when the bituminous coal strike was in progress. At the same time, idleness, at 3.1 million days, was the highest January figure since 1970, except for 1978.

Similarly, the 352 stoppages beginning in the month were well above January levels of the past few years, and the 207,000 workers involved in these stoppages were the highest since 1971.

Seven large walkouts (those involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect during the month, four more than in January 1979. They accounted for 53 percent of all the workers on strike and 71 percent of the idleness (table 2). The two largest of these stoppages, the strike of 60,000 oil refinery workers and the dispute begun in 1979 involving 35,000 employees of the International Harvester Company, accounted for 61 percent of the workers involved and 83 percent of the idleness of the large stoppages. These two strikes continued into February, as did three other large strikes.

BLS data cover work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a shift, full day, or longer. The data do not measure indirect or secondary effects on establishments or industries whose employees are idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
January 1968	314	483	188	276	2,669	.18
1969	342	511	185	264	3,173	.21
1970	279	458	71	270	3,711	.25
1971	416	647	235	320	2,868	.20
1972	427	643	80	195	2,530	.17
1973	382	543	151	216	1,660	.10
1974	379	573	109	172	1,363	.08
1975	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
1976	338	612	77	136	1,200	.07
1977	384	649	105	158	1,297	.08
1978 January	215	456	65	298	5,116	.29
February	245	485	45	287	4,550	.28
March	286	550	88	312	4,479	.23
April	395	655	120	200	1,775	.10
May	489	820	132	224	2,365	.12
June	470	835	116	204	2,376	.12
July	460	841	183	270	2,896	.17
August	421	844	191	316	3,628	.18
September	453	853	449	579	4,322	.24
October	370	751	117	221	2,350	.13
November	268	594	64	156	1,690	.09
December	158	436	53	116	1,377	.08
1/ 1979 January	262		68		1,925	.10
February	299		75		1,670	.10
March	391		112		1,871	.10
April	512		426		5,126	.27
May	556		132		3,682	.19
June	536	2/	137	2/	2,989	.16
July	471		168		3,001	.16
August	463		119		3,152	.15
September	464		135		2,319	.13
October	443		230		2,968	.15
November	257		91		2,720	.15
December	134		42		1,976	.11
3/ 1980 January	352	441	207	292	3,142	.16

1/ Preliminary, revised in January 1980.
2/ Revised estimates for number of stoppages in effect will be available in March.
3/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

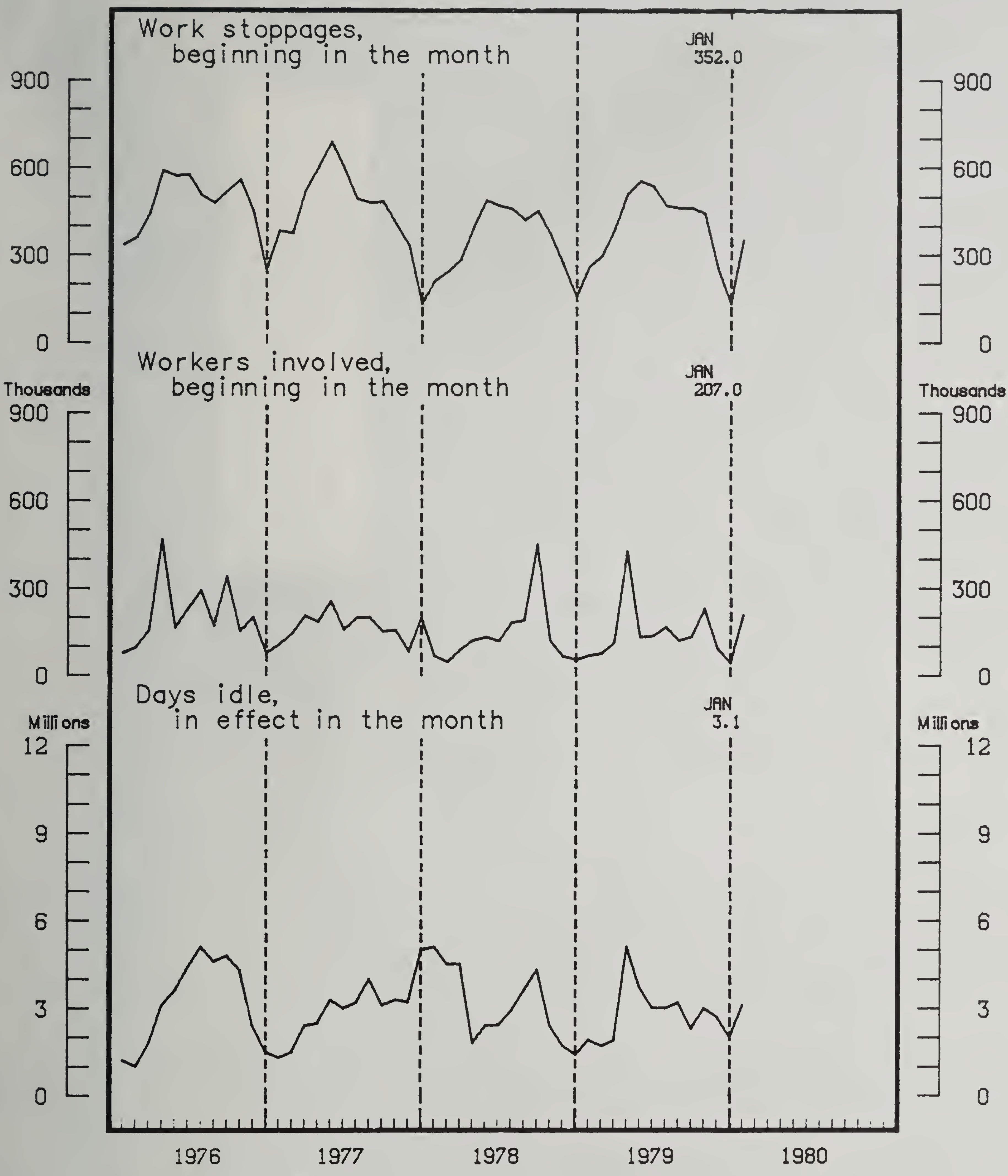
Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, January 1980

Company and location	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Petroleum Refining Companies Interstate	OCAW	1/8/80	-	60,000	1,080,000
International Harvester Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	11/1/79	-	35,000	770,000
Board of Education Chicago, Ill.	AFT	1/28/80	-	23,000	92,000
Budd Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	1/15/80	-	11,000	143,000
Retail Grocery Stores Northern Calif.	UFCW	1/21/80	-	10,000	90,000
Cleveland Schools Cleveland, Oh.	AFT	10/18/79	1/3/80	10,000	20,000
Pan American Airways Nationwide	TWU	1/23/80	1/25/80	7,000	21,000
Total, 7 stoppages				156,000	2,216,000

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary; workers and days idle are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Chart 1. Number of stoppages, workers involved, and days idle, by month. 1976–80



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